

MAJOR GLEN JOINS BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Leaves the Army with His Wife Because His Old Commander Was Dismissed.

Others Who Would Follow Are Too Poor to Give Up the Trifle They Now Get.

CHEERS FOR COMMISSIONER EVA.

Meets Her Officers for the First Time and Receives a Cordial Welcome—Loves Her Brother Still and Hopes for His Return.

There is now a distinct feeling of relief at Salvation Army Headquarters, where there has been nothing but apprehension and distrust since Commander and Mrs. Booth were forced from the command. From Commander Booth's chief supporter and trusted lieutenant, Major Glen, there came yesterday the positive announcement that Ballington Booth would not lead any religious movement antagonistic to, or calculated to injure the Army.

Major Glen was with Commander and Mrs. Booth at Montclair until 11:30 p. m. Tuesday, and his statement though not official, is authentic. Major Glen sent his resignation and that of his wife to Commissioner Eva Booth at 4 p. m. yesterday, and it is feared at headquarters that others who are devoted to the Commander may follow his example. His letter of resignation was as follows:

Commissioner Eva Booth, Salvation Army Headquarters:

My dear Commissioner: It is with deepest regret that we are compelled, after nine and a half years of faithful service in the Salvation Army in America, to herewith tender you our resignations, our reason being, in brief, that we believe Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth to have been dismissed from the Army without a just cause. Believe us to be, dear Commissioner, faithfully yours for God and right.

PETER GLEN, Major.

ELIZABETH J. L. GLEN, Major. Major Glen visited the Salvation Army Headquarters yesterday morning and removed his private effects. He was seen later in the day at his home, at No. 215 West Sixteenth street, where he lives in a modest third-floor flat with his wife and three children, Peter, aged twelve years; Ruby, aged five, and Maud Ballington Booth, aged sixteen months.

MUST WEAR HIS UNIFORM.

Major Glen leaves the Army without a cent with which to begin life anew, he says, and for the present will have to wear the Army uniform for want of money to buy citizens' clothes. He will move to Montclair, where for the present he will do secretarial work for Ballington Booth. The Major is a Scotchman and was converted to the Salvationists in a hay loft in Hudson street in 1886 by Captain Watkins.

He was on a visit to America at the time and then owned a grocery and meat store in Glasgow. His wife followed him to New York when she heard of his becoming a Salvationist, believing, as she says, that he had gone insane. For several years she labored unsuccessfully to get him to leave the Army, but in the end she became converted and joined the Army too. Major Glen began his Army work at \$1 a day on the staff of the "War Cry."

He was placed in charge of the "field department" last June at a salary of \$15 a week. Through his transfers of officers or "farewells" were effected and he also kept the records of marriages and deaths in the Army forces. He was regarded as one of the most efficient and able officers in America and always enjoyed the full confidence of Commander and Mrs. Booth.

TOO POOR TO RESIGN.

"There may be some," he said yesterday, "who will follow my example in leaving the Army, but I do not look now for any large following. Most of the officers are poor and the little they get from the Army is their only means of subsistence. Many have devoted the best years of their lives to the Army's service and are now ill prepared to step out into the world to begin life anew, even if he so desired."

"Commander Booth will turn over all of the Salvation Army property held in his name and his wife who have known him best have never for a moment doubted that that was his intention. The papers for the necessary transfer are even now being prepared. A check for \$5,000, drawn by Ballington Booth to the order of Staff Captain Cagill, of the Trade Department, which was presented to-day at the National Park Bank for certification, was in payment of a personal loan of \$5,000, made by Captain Cagill to the Army. Another check for \$5,000, amount, about \$75, was presented at the same time, and it was for a similar purpose."

"Nobody, so far as I know, has doubted Commander Booth's honesty for a moment. I am not in a position to say exactly what their future work in this country will be, but that it will be active the public may regard as certain."

"A number of wealthy men has assured Mr. Booth of his own money, but he may undertake, but he is not yet certain what philanthropic line of work he will adopt. For a time both he and Mrs. Booth will remain in Montclair and Mrs. Booth has received requests from a number of churches to conduct evangelistic meetings. He has not determined whether or not he will do so, but he probably will."

CHEERS FOR EVA BOOTH. The new Commissioner, Eva Booth, met all of her officers for the first time since assuming command at a private meeting for officers in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. There were halloos and Salvation songs and prayers for the welfare of the Army without end. Eva Booth was cheered again and again when she entered the room, and if there was dissatisfaction and mutiny present it did not show its "hydra head," as the Salvationists call it. Commissioner Eva Booth, just before the meeting, expressed deep regard for her brother.

"I love him as I should a brother," she said, "and all of my family are deeply grieved at his course, though we love him still. General Booth has none but the best of feeling for him, and hopes, as we all do, that he will come back to us. We all pray that he will."

"Though he is so dear to us all, the demands of the Army had to be considered before family ties. The Army and God's work are dearer to General Booth than even his own family, and discipline had to be maintained."

WILL SPEAK ON THE BOWERY. Commissioner Eva Booth does not appear to be more than twenty-two years old.

She has a pleasing manner and sweet voice that should go far toward winning her staunch supporters among the Army forces in this country. She will probably address a public meeting in the Auditorium at noon to-day, and her first large public meeting will be held at the Bowery headquarters on Sunday. Arrangements are being made for mass meetings in all of the principal cities of the country for the introduction of the Commissioner, but the plans are not yet perfected, and it is uncertain where she will begin.

Colonel Nicol was asked about the report that a large sum of money had been guaranteed to Ballington Booth with which to set up a rival army. "If it is true," he said, "there is no doubt room for another army in this great American field, and I do not think the organization of another army under Ballington Booth would cause any serious desertion from our ranks. The reports that we received this morning from all parts of the country show that there is stability everywhere, and no sign of mutiny. The staff officers who did waver have assured us that they will stand by General Booth."

"Should the auxiliaries desert us for his camp, we would set about getting others. There are as good fish in the sea as have ever been caught. Our greatest source of income is from sales of the War Cry, and not from the auxiliaries, as has been popularly supposed."

READY TO CHANGE OFFICERS. Eva Booth and Colonels Nicol and Eadie were yesterday engaged in getting up a new disposition of officers, and it was stated that the new schedule and a statement to the public would be given out at 5 p. m. Later it was determined not to make them public until after the arrival of Herbert Booth, who left Toronto for New York early in the morning.

There is no certainty that Delatour Booth Tucker will be appointed to the permanent command in America, nor will it be definitely known until the arrival of General William Booth, in London. He is now on his way from India.

In the meantime everything will be conducted by Eva Booth as if she were to remain in permanent command. Colonel Eadie said yesterday of the Ballington Booths' action:

"Commander Booth was my tutor when I studied to enter the Army. In lecturing, he frequently said that when an officer had lost confidence in his superior officer he ought to quietly resign and take up another vocation in life. I do not think he is practicing as he preached."

TROUBLE ABOUT THE CHECKS.

Considerable inconvenience has been caused at headquarters in paying the current expenses, as all checks have to be signed by Ballington Booth, and have to be sent to him at Montclair for his signature. He has not, however, refused to sign any that have been sent to him so far. The Army funds are deposited in several banks, the principal one being the National Park. To facilitate matters Commissioner Eva Booth has started a separate bank account at the New York Exchange National, where future funds received will be deposited. Checks now coming in that are made payable to the order of Ballington Booth are

WANT A WORLD-WIDE ARMY. Salvationists of High Rank Tell Where They Stand in the Present Trouble

To the Editor of the Journal:

The feeling in my division is entirely for the unity of the Army. They do not understand in Minnesota that there is anything to be considered at all but obedience to the General and world-wide co-operative work. There is no suggestion of mutiny, and no disposition to follow Ballington Booth.

MAJOR STILLWELL, Chief Divisional Officer of Minnesota.

To the Editor of the Journal:

In Missouri the Salvationists do not know the Ballington Booths so well as they are known in the East. There is no disposition to follow them, and I do not know of any suggestion of mutiny. Allegiance to the General is complete and firm.

BRIGADIER FRENCH, Midland Division, with Headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

To the Editor of the Journal:

My division stands firm for the General, and the world-wide unity of the Salvation Army.

BRIGADIER WILLIAM BREWER, New England Division.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I believe in standing firmly for the unity of the Army, and have given the Commissioner assurances of my allegiance. There is no mutiny, so far as I know, in my division.

BRIGADIER FIELDING, Northwestern Division, with Headquarters at Chicago.

To the Editor of the Journal:

My allegiance is due to the Salvation Army, and to no individual, whose object is in any way antagonistic to that body. I will adhere to the present organization, with its world-wide affiliations.

BRIGADIER KEPPEL, San Francisco, February 26.

To the Editor of the Journal:

My exalted opinion of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth's good judgment forbids me believing that they seriously consider the organization of an army independent of the original and world-wide movement.

BRIGADIER GEORGE SULLY, Kansas City, Mo., February 26.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The Buffalo contingent has determined to remain loyal to the world-wide Salvation Army and the principles to which it owes so much of its success.

BRIGADIER HOLZ, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26.

To the Editor of the Journal:

My wife and I are Americans, as our families have been for generations back, but we adhere to the world-wide Salvation Army and will not join Commander Ballington Booth in organizing an American branch. All field officers and soldiers in our command are with us.

STAFF CAPTAIN S. L. BRENGLE, Worcester, Mass., February 26.

To the Editor of the Journal:

We have no sympathy with any movement looking toward secession from the Army. We stand firmly by the world-wide unity of the Salvation forces.

STAFF CAPTAIN MARSHALL, Portland, Me., February 26.

To the Editor of the Journal:

We will remain loyal here to the original principles and government until more facts are produced to warrant doing otherwise.

STAFF CAPTAIN PEBBLES, Detroit, Mich., February 26.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I am an American by birth and principle, and have ever had greatest regard for Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, but I will join in with no split from the world-wide organization, with General Booth as leader. The Wisconsin forces are of the same mind. I regard the discipline of the Salvation Army no stronger than that of the Federal army. I believe the universal organization to be the embodiment of the blood-bought principles which lift Christ above the evil results of national and foreign prejudices. May the Army be a unit. Our sorrow is inexhaustible.

STAFF CAPTAIN W. W. WINCHELL, Milwaukee, Wis., February 26.

deposited in his name, and will be until he has formerly turned over the funds.

Madison Perls, a Brooklyn lawyer, who has offices at No. 28 Broadway, is counsel for the new Commissioner, and is also a member of the Army, although he does not wear a uniform. He was long in consultation with Brigadier Perry, chief of the Property and Legal Department, yesterday, and with Commissioner Booth and Colonel Nicol.

Brigadier Fielding, who is Chief Divisional Officer of the Northwestern Division, with headquarters at Chicago, left for home yesterday, after first contributing \$300 to the funds of the new Commissioner. He had at first shown a disposition to follow Commander Booth, and was one of five divisional officers to offer him their allegiance.

WHAT BRIGADIER BREWER MEANT. Brigadier Brewer, Chief Divisional Officer of the New England Division, who in a heated speech in one of the halls at headquarters called Ballington Booth a traitor, and said that he had been false to his trust, sent the following telegram to Ballington Booth yesterday:

Report I stated you were a traitor untrue. Refer you to my report for exact feeling of my heart. Two sides, and I believe you have been wrongly advised. Love you dearly as ever personally. Cannot there be, for Jesus' sake and your own, a reconciliation? Do pray over it and decide for eternity. Deepest love, WILLIAM BREWER.

Brigadier Brewer said that he realized that what he had said was in the heat of passion, and he did not want Ballington Booth to feel that he had any personal enmity against him. He left for Boston in the afternoon and said that there was perfect loyalty to General Booth in his division.

"DREAMLAND ECHOES," Edward Rice's latest song, with music, a beautifully colored folio, is given FREE with next Sunday's Journal. You could not buy it for 40 cents; you can have it FREE with the Great Sunday Journal; 300 columns; 3 cents.

WAITING FOR THE GENERAL.

It is Expected He Will Reach London To-day from Aden—Army Officers Puzzled.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Feb. 26.—At the headquarters of the Salvation Army, General Booth's secretary to-day declared that the General was at Aden, and that to-morrow he would be at home and stay until the middle of March.

The secretary further said that the London officers of the Army were at a loss to understand the news that Eva Booth accuses Ballington of having criticised his father. They say it is impossible to believe that Eva made any charge against any member of the family. The secretary added that no one here could understand the exact nature of the trouble in America. The order of the removal of Ballington Booth was considered as a part of the regular routine system of the Army. Similar changes are frequently made because the General believes that they keep alive enthusiasm and enterprise in the Army.

TWO BE FROM DOG AND CAT BITES.

Robbins's Hand Was Scratched by the Teeth of a Household Pet a Month Ago.

Died of Blood Poisoning in the Presbyterian Hospital Yesterday.

HIS ARM HAD BEEN AMPUTATED.

After He Wounded His Hand on a Stove Grating a Few Days Ago His System Was Found to Be Full of Poison.

A black cat caused the death of Matthew J. Robbins, which occurred yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital.

About a month ago Mr. Robbins, a bachelor, fifty-two years old, who lived with his sister, Mary E. Robbins, at No. 45 West Twelfth street, was playing with the house cat, which had always been a pet, when, without any apparent cause, the animal plucked his teeth into his right hand, and jumping from his lap, sprang through the open door and disappeared. It has not been seen since.

The wound was only a slight one, and as it gave no pain or inconvenience, little was thought of it. The abrasion soon healed.

On February 15 Mr. Robbins was building a fire in the parlor of his home, and scratched the thumb of his hand on a piece of iron attached to the grate. Although a trivial injury, he shortly complained of intense pain, and his sufferings were so alarming that he sent for a physician. He soon became semi-delirious, and the physician advised that he be sent to the hospital. This was agreed to by his sister, and on the next day an ambulance was sent for and he was taken there.

On his arrival nothing was said to the hospital attendants about the cat bite, and

the diagnosis made by the physicians indicated an acute attack of septicaemia, or blood poisoning. The patient himself, in his conscious moments, gave the scratch he received in fixing the fire as the cause of his ailment. The inflammation in the right arm would not yield to treatment, and as Mr. Robbins was gradually growing weaker it was decided to amputate the arm, as the only hope of saving his life. The operation was performed on Monday afternoon. Mr. Robbins grew constantly worse, although unconscious all the time, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning he died.

Superintendent Fisher, of the Presbyterian Hospital, said that Mr. Robbins was brought there in a delirious condition, his whole system being infected with blood poisoning. He knew nothing of the cat bite, he said, and Mr. Robbins's sister attributed the death to the scratch made by the piece of iron.

Assistant Surgeon Norton, who had charge of the case, said: "The wound looked as if some outside substance had gotten into it. Nothing was said to me about a cat bite, but every symptom of blood poisoning was visible. We saw that an operation was the only chance to save his life, so we took off his arm. There were no indications of hydrophobia in his actions, although that was not necessary, as septicaemia, without nervous troubles, is often the result of animal bites."

Miss Robbins was not sure that the cat bite had anything to do with her brother's death.

"It was a month ago," she said, "when he was bitten, and he has never complained of any trouble as a result."

The entry in the Coroner's office reads "Blood poisoning. Bitten by cat." Dr. O'Connell, the Coroner's physician, will investigate the case and file his report to-day.

Cave-Dwelling Tramps Arrested. The cave formed by the old shooting gallery, on the site of Jones's Woods, has for some time been the resort for tramps, and last night Police-men Corey and Overhuler raided the place. They arrested two tramps, one of whom said he was Leopold Grady. They were locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

"Larry" Delmore, the Tammany leader in the Thirtieth Assembly District, is confined to his home, No. 116 East Eighty-ninth street, with a severe cold.

Corporation Counsel Scott said yesterday that he had not heard from the Court of Appeals which practically returns fifty city lots to G. E. Smith and his family, of Morristown, N. J. The Astor family was reported to have bought and sold some of the property in question.

Edward Lovejoy, a car conductor, fifty-one years old, was struck by a Ninth avenue car at Ninth avenue and Fourteenth street. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Maggie Ferds, thirty-one years old, of No. 323 West Thirtieth street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering from religious mania.

Frank McKenny was held for examination by Magistrate Brann on a charge of grand larceny of having passed bogus 50-cent pieces several currencies of the Delancy street car line.

Henry Amel, eighteen years old, of No. 401 East Houston street, was held for trial yesterday in Essex Market Court on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by his brother, Henry, who alleged to have stolen his brother's clothes, valued at \$300.

Patrick Lamb, forty-three years old, a laborer, living at No. 336 West Thirtieth street, was held by Magistrate Brann for trial yesterday on a charge of cruelty to his children. Frank Barker, an agent of the Gentry Society, was the complainant.

James Murray, twenty-six years old, a driver, living at No. 422 West Twenty-sixth street, was held for trial by Magistrate Brann yesterday on a charge of having robbed his brother, Joseph, of \$17.75 in money.

Jacob Moore, a Bremen, twenty-one years old, of No. 700 East Twelfth street, was held for trial yesterday on a charge of being preferred by Paul Enns, of No. 244 Spring street.

Detectives Cohen and Ward yesterday made a raid on the cheap store at No. 107 East Forty-fourth street, where it is alleged, policy was played. Joseph Burns, the alleged proprietor, and a complete policy outfit were taken.

OUR CONSUL AT CAPE TOWN.

James R. Mulligan, of Kentucky, Selected for the Important Position.

Washington, Feb. 26.—In making the selection of a Consul at Cape Town, South Africa, which fell upon James R. Mulligan, of Kentucky, whose name was sent to the Senate to-day, the President and Secretary Olney exercised the greatest care. In view of the important position which the Consul will occupy with reference to the Transvaal disturbances and the arrest of John Hays Hammond and other American citizens.

When it became patent to this Government that it would become a party to the Uitlander movement in Johannesburg, through the arrest of Hammond and his fellow countrymen, it was determined that the vacant Consulate at Cape Town, the nearest Consular post to the South African Republic, should be filled without delay.

In order, however, to secure for the position a man of prominence, Mr. Olney requested the Senate Committee on Appropriations to insert in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which had been passed by the House, a paragraph inserting the name of James R. Mulligan, of Kentucky, as the person to be appointed to the Cape Town office.

Mr. Mulligan is borne on the rolls of the State Department as Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, but he has tendered his resignation of that office, having recently returned to the United States for that purpose.

He was appointed Consul-General in March, 1894. During his incumbency he became dissatisfied with the working of the Insular Government of the island and he wrote official letters to the State Department criticising the administration of judicial business of Chief Justice Looe, and American, and dissatisfaction is understood to be the reason for resigning his office.

BELGIUM'S NEW PREMIER.

M. de Nayer Succeeds M. de Burlet as Leopold's Prime Minister.

Brussels, Feb. 26.—A royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of M. de Burlet, Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Minister of Instruction, and ap-

pointing M. Favereau Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Nayer, the Minister of Finance, succeeds M. de Burlet as Prime Minister.

M. de Turiel has been appointed Minister of Agriculture, and has also been named Minister of State, which is tantamount to creating him a member of the Privy Council.

MARITIME MISHAPS.

Bremen, Feb. 26.—The North German Lloyd steamer Spree, bound for New York, which went aground in the River Weser yesterday, was floated to-day and proceeded on her voyage.

London, Feb. 26.—The Norwegian flag Argentine, Captain Nielsen, from Pensacola November 30, which arrived at Wharfedale, Germany, February 10, at ground at that port and is discharging cargo.

The British flag East Anglian, from Cardiff for Penarth, which was stranded on the beach at Penarth Head in a dense fog, has floated and returned to Cardiff.

The Danish steamer Island, Captain Skjold, from New York, February 2, grounded in the River Oler on the 22d instant. Her cargo is being transferred to lighters.

Colon, Colombia, Feb. 26.—The coast between the mouth of the Chagres River and Boca del Toro is strewn with wreckage, including a number of gunboats, apparently from the sinking of a steamer. The other wreckage also is of a character to indicate that a steam vessel has been lost.

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Valentine Attacked by a Pup and Had Hydrophobia After Eight Months.

He Had Taken the Pasteur Treatment and Thought He Was Past All Danger.

IN CONVULSIONS FOR TWO DAYS.

He Foamed at the Mouth and Barked and Growled Like a Dog—Physicians Were Powerless to Aid Him.

Eight months after Edward G. Valentine had been bitten by a mad dog he was stricken with hydrophobia, and died in terrible agony after an illness of only two days.

Valentine, who was a G. A. R. veteran, fifty years old, drew a pension of \$25 a month, and lived with his family at No. 108 Jefferson street, Hoboken. Yesterday afternoon he was buried with military honors in the Hoboken Cemetery.

Among the men whom Valentine passed as his intimate friends was Louis Finkle, an elderly German, who keeps a saloon at Jefferson and Second streets. Finkle is something of a dog fancier, in an amateur sort of way. About a year ago a Newfoundland dog he owned had pups. Valentine asked for one of them and it was given to him. The dog grew in size and intelligence at the same time. He was an amiable dog, and always accompanied Valentine on his walks abroad. In fact, he became Valentine's pet, and the old soldier was frequently heard to remark that he would not part with Carlo for "all the money in the world."

One day last June—it was a very warm day—Carlo fell asleep in the sun. On awakening he growled and barked in a most unbecoming manner. Valentine unsuspiciously went into the back yard where the dog was kennelled. With a vicious growl Carlo sprang at his master and bit him in the wrist. The old soldier was stupefied for the moment. Carlo's apparent ingratitude unnerved him. Satisfied that the dog was mad, Valentine ran into the house, and returning with his revolver, shot the animal dead.

TOOK THE PASTEUR TREATMENT. A local chemist cauterized the wounded wrist and Valentine was advised to go with all speed to New York and visit the Pasteur Institute. He did so, and after consulting Dr. Gibber, at once commenced to undergo a long course of treatment. In nine cases out